Hospital, some drugs have been seized by the Police from a Jhuggi, in Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi, the value of the seized drugs is said to be around Rs. 15,000;

(b) and (c) The Police has registered a case under section 103 of D.P. Act vide D.D. No. 19-A, dated 18.6.97, P.S. Man-dir Marg. The accused was convicted on 19.6.97 with fine of Rs. 100/- and one day rigorous imprisonment. However, to examine whether these drugs had been pilferred from the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, the hospital authorities have requested the Commissioner of Police to get an enquiry conducted by their Crime Branch.

त्रिपुरा में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और उप-केन्द्र

196. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे**: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार द्वारा अब तक त्रिपुरा में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्रों की स्थापना हेतु क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किये गये है तथा इस उद्देश्य हेतु कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई हैं;

(ख) आठवी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान त्रिपुरा में कितने-कितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और उप-केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ग) ये केन्द्र जिला-वार किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थित है तथा इनमे से प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना धन आंवटित किया गया हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी) : (क) अनुमोदित मानदंडों के अनुसार एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र मैदानी और पहाड़ी एवं आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः प्रत्येक 30000 जनसंख्या और 20000 जनसंख्या के लिए और एक उप केन्द्र क्रमशः प्रत्येक 5000 जनसंख्या और 3000 जनसंख्या के लिए खोला जाता हैं। तथापि राज्य सरकार को अपनी सामाजिक-आर्थिक और भौगोलिक स्थितियों के अनुसार इन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने के लिए मानदंडों मे छूट हैं।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना और रख-रखाव राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन किया जाता हैं। 1996-97 के दौरान त्रिपुरा को इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन 549.00 लाख रूपये आवंटित किए थे। राज्य में उप केन्द्रों के लिए 70.00 लाख रूपये आवंटित किए गए थे।

(ख)उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार त्रिपुरा में 1992 से दिस्म्बर, 1996 तक 5 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और 6 उप केन्द्र खोले गए थे।

(ग)केन्द्रीय सरकार जिलावार ब्यौरा नहीं रखती हैं।

Central Fund to Eradicate Malaria in Gujarat

197. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided Central funds to Gujarat to establish malaria treatment and drug distribution centres at the village level, throughout the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the fund to enable the state Government to increase the number of such centres; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other measures being taken by Government to eradicate malaria in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Fever Treatment Depots (FTDs) and Drug Distribution Centres (DDCs) under National Malaria Eradication Programme are established at the village level for distribution of Chloroquine in fever cases so that people in the inaccessible areas can get presumptive treatment. This is voluntary gesture. The services of members of the Panchayats, Post Masters, Community Leaders, School Teachers etc. are utilised to act as DDCs/FTDs for this purpose.

(c) Under the proposed enhanced Malaria Control Project with World Bank

assistance it has been envisaged to set up more DDCs in the identified Districts of the 7 peninsular States including 8 Districts (239 PHCs) in Gujarat. It is proposed to set up one such Centre for one thousand population as against current scheme of setting up one DDC per 2000 population.

(d) The following steps are being taken to contain Malaria under National Malaria Eradication Programme in Gujarat.

Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases through Primary Health Care system, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Malaria Clinics etc. and Drug Distribution Centres, Fever Treatment Depots at the village level.

— Vector control through insecticidal spray in rural areas and anti-larval operations in urban areas as per schedule on the basis of technical assessment.

— Intensification of Information, Education and Communication activities and reliance on community participation.

— Observance of anti-Malaria Month in June every year beginning from June, 1997 to create public awareness about prevention and containment of malaria and other vector borne diseases and to propagate the theme "Malaria Control Everyone's Concern" to make it a people's movement in the country.

Further, an enhanced Malaria Control Project with the World Bank support to cover 100 districts in 7 peninsular states as well as 19 towns/cities including Gujarat has been negotiated with the World Bank.

Development of Resistance to Antibiotics

198. SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study conducted at six teaching hospitals in India in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University in the United States, has found that the antibiotics being used for treatment of respiratory track infections, has developed widespread resistance;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to review the antibiotics being used in its national programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the .reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The interim report of the study question indicates large variations in drug resistance between different geographic areas within the country. As the study is yet to be completed, the results cannot be generalised at present, especially for rural or low socio-economic population utilising the Government health facilities.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Quacks working as Doctors

199. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether quacks arc working as doctors all over the country, thus and endangering the lives of unsuspecting public;

(b) if so, whether assistance of the bodies like All India Medical Council or similar bodies for Ayurvdda, Homoeopathy, Unani System, has been taken to identify such quacks;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the state Government's to apprchand such persons and initiate pcncl action; and

(d) if so, what has been the rate of success in eliminating such quacks?